

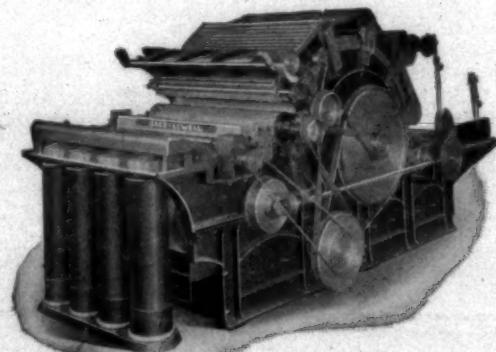
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 11, 1915

NUMBER 24

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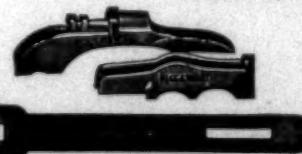
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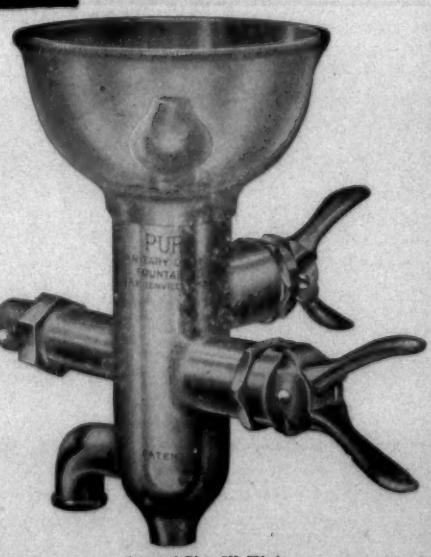
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 11, 1915

NUMBER 24

First Aid Treatment of Injured Persons

Magnus W. Alexander before National Board of Safety and Sanitation.

Humanitarian as well as economic considerations demand of each employer, and for that matter of every one in his employ, persistent effort for the prevention of accidents and of injuries to persons. To accomplish this purpose is the finest work that can be done in the field of safety and sanitation. It is clear, nevertheless, that absolute immunity from all accidental injuries cannot be expected; it is therefore of next importance to eliminate or promptly check the harmful results of such injuries as do occur, in order that injured persons may not be kept unnecessarily from their daily work nor suffer any permanent physical impairment or disfigurement.

Injuries to persons may be due to accidents such as the breaking of a machine or a tool, the spattering of molten metal or the flying of chips, or they may result from unsanitary or injurious conditions such as are caused by smoke or poisonous vapors; persons may suffer temporary disability from physical weakness or from unavoidable conditions of employment, and quite often, inexcusable carelessness of the employee may be the cause of the injury. Whatever the cause, it is obvious that an injured person should receive prompt and effective attention, sometimes to prevent graver consequences such as blood poisoning, and sometimes to save even life itself, as when the injured person bleeds excessively.

If a physician or a professionally trained nurse is close at hand, it is of course safest to turn the injured over to his or her care; in most instances, however, such is not the case. Even where doctors and nurses are regularly employed in industrial plants or are located nearby, they may be engaged upon other equally serious cases or may be temporarily absent when they are urgently needed. Often also the nature of the injury, such as severe bleeding or unconsciousness from electrical shock, demands effective treatment without the waste of a single minute, when the time lost in taking the patient to the doctor or in bringing the doctor to the patient might prove fatal. Then there are the thousands of slight injuries like cuts of the hands or irritations of the eyes, when the injured persons will not take the time nor trouble to go to the dispensary in the plant or to a doctor nearby, but will use unsafe methods of self-treatment, or will secure similarly harmful

attentions from a co-worker, who is as incompetent as himself to properly attend to the injury. For all of these reasons, it is becoming quite universally agreed that selected persons in employment—usually the superintendent and some foremen, clerks or store-keepers—should be taught proper first aid treatment of injured or sick persons. Where it can readily be done and particularly in large establishments or where there is an unusual risk in the employment, the first aid instruction should be given by a competent physician and should be repeated periodically so as to keep the "First Aid Corps" in good practice.

One strong point that should be impressed on laymen who give first aid treatment to injured persons is that they are not rendering medical service and should not attempt to do so. First aid men are either supplanting in an effective way the slip-shod methods of the person who treats his own slight injuries or those of his fellow men, or they are doing in an intelligent way the necessary preliminary work in more serious cases, pending the arrival of a physician.

Often in order to save the expense of first aid instruction by a physician, but usually to supplement his efforts and to provide some readily available guide as to what should be done in emergency cases, first aid books are placed in the hands of first aid men. These books are sometimes rather voluminous because they go into a very complete description of the nature and character of the various injuries and ailments, point out their manifestations and, aside from giving instructions for their treatment, indulge also in lengthy explanations of the reasons for such treatment.

Bearing in mind the purpose for which first aid instructions are given and that the first aid man should never consider himself or be considered as a substitute for the physician, but rather as his emergency assistant, it would seem the wiser word so as to reduce the reading matter and concentrate attention upon the things which should and should not be done. Quick action in emergency cases is of vast importance and no time should be lost in reading irrelevant matter or in searching through many pages of a first aid book. Finally, the instructions should specify the use of simple materials that may be readily available to first aid men and can be used safely and effectively by

them. Concise instructions for first aid treatment, readily understandable by the layman, and calling only for a few commonly used materials, quite harmless in themselves, will, if properly followed, prove of inestimable practical value and eliminate much suffering.

It was with these end in view that the first aid instructions contained in this bulletin were developed. Groups of physicians who had had large experience in treatment of injured persons in a great variety of employments were called together in conferences for the purpose of agreement upon the best methods for first aid treatment by laymen, and the most effective and necessary medicaments, bandages and instruments to be used in this connection. "There must be one best method of first aid for each kind of injury; such best methods should be agreed upon in order that they may be recommended to industrial managers as a standard practice for treatment of their injured employees." This was the task placed before the physicians, and in addressing themselves to this task they reached tentative conclusions which were given practical tests, on the basis of which final conclusions were agreed upon at a subsequent conference. With these conclusions as a guide, first aid instructions were prepared and submitted to and approved by all physicians participating in the conference. Other medical practitioners also confirmed the findings.

These instructions are therefore confidently recommended for general use as being practicable and effective directions for the treatment of injured and sick persons by laymen, with least chance of harmful

consequences through unnecessary manipulation of the patient or the application of unsterilized water or the use of injurious medicaments.

Special attention should be given to the training of men in a method of artificial respiration of persons who are asphyxiated by gas, water or smoke or rendered unconscious by electrical shock. Instructions for resuscitation as given in this article follow the Prone Pressure Method which was recommended some years ago by the Commission on Resuscitation, composed of authorized representatives of The American Medical Association, The National Electric Light Association and The American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

If the uncounted thousands of injured treated by laymen could be analyzed, the high degree of the effectiveness of such treatment would at once astonish and gratify. In quite a few instances, nevertheless, wounds even apparently slight in character which have received careful attention by first aid men have developed serious consequences, because of under-estimation of the real extent of the injury on account of the contributory cause existing in the impaired physical condition of the patient or for other reasons unknown to the first aid men. If these cases could be located promptly and put under medical care before they develop too far, much would be gained in still further popularizing first aid treatment by laymen. This may be done by adopting a first aid followup system which must, of course, be simple and inexpensive in character and practically automatic in its operation. The use of first aid record cards ad-

First Aid Record of Injured Employee.

This card must be filled out and forwarded promptly to general office or works dispensary.

Name of Injured

Check or Clock No. Department

Nature of Injury

Location of Injury

State whether Injured went back to Work, or to Dispensary, or Home

Remarks

Date Signed

IN TIMES OF WAR PREPARE FOR PEACE

The record of 1914 is written; the results analyzed. You know what you can afford to do in the way of new equipment and what you cannot afford not to do to prepare for the great volume of business approaching on the inevitable wave of prosperity.

Let us talk things over with you. We are *specialists* in textile machinery *from the picker to the loom*, and should be able to suggest things of interest. Write us.

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mirably fulfills this function. It is only necessary to provide each first aid man with a supply of these cards and instruct him to fill out one for each injury which he treats and to forward the same promptly to the general office or works dispensary of an industrial establishment or to a responsible person designated for this purpose. The record should include the name of the injured person and a brief record of the injury. The recipient of the record cards is thus afforded the opportunity of knowing exactly, day by day, who among his employees has been injured and the character and extent of their injuries; he is therefore in a position to follow up all injured persons and determine whether subsequent medical attention is needed and in that case furnish the same promptly. This follow-up system is inexpensive and wherever tried has proved very effective.

In some plants it may prove advisable to elaborate the information on the card even to the extent of calling for suggestions for the prevention of the recurrence of the accidental injury, or data may be added that will permit a study of the conditions under which accidental injuries occur most frequently. In general the simpler the card, the more surely will it be used properly.

First aid treatment of injured persons by laymen without any subsequent checking of the work may give rise to justified criticism: coupled with an effective, quick-acting follow-up system such treat-

ment will be found efficacious in large employments as well as small.

Instructions to Laymen for First Aid Treatment of Common Injuries and Disorders.

Wounds That Bleed.

Abrasions Cuts, Punctures.—Drop 3 per cent Alcoholic Iodine into wound freely, then apply dry sterile gauze to wound and bandage it. Do not otherwise cleanse wound.

Severe Bleeding.—Place patient at rest and elevate injured part. Apply sterile gauze pad large enough to allow pressure up, above and below wound. Bandage tightly.

If severe bleeding continues apply tourniquet between wound and heart and secure doctor's services at once. Use tourniquet with caution and only after other means have failed to stop bleeding.

Nose Bleeding.—Maintain patient in upright position with arms elevated. Have him breathe gently through mouth and not blow nose. If bleeding continues freely press finger firmly on patient's upper lip close to nose or have him snuff diluted White Wine Vinegar into nose.

Injuries Which Do Not Bleed.

Bruises and Sprains.—Cover injury with several layers of sterile gauze or cotton, then bandage tightly. Application of heat or cold may help, other means are unnecessary. If injury is severe place patient at rest and elevate injured part until doctor's service are secured.

Eye Injuries—Except Eye Burns.—For ordinary eye irritations flood eye with 4 per cent Boric Acid Solu-

tion. Remove only loose particles which can be brushed off gently with absorbent cotton wrapped around end of toothpick or match.

Do not remove bodies stuck in the eye. In that case and for other eye injuries drop Castor Oil freely into eye, apply sterile gauze, bandage loosely and send patient to doctor.

Splinters or Slivers Embedded in Skin—Except in Eyes.

If easily reached withdraw with tweezers then treat same as wounds that Bleed; otherwise let doctor attend to it.

Fire Burns, Electrical Burns and Sunburns.—Do not open blisters. Use Burn Ointment (3 per cent Bicarbonate of Soda in petroleum freely on sterile gauze applied directly to burn. Cover with several thicknesses of flannel or other soft material, then bandage but not tightly.

Acid Burns.—Thoroughly flush wound with water, then dry wound. Apply Burn Ointment and bandage as above.

Alkaline Burns.—Thoroughly flush wound with water, then flood with White Vinegar to neutralize (dilute vinegar for alkaline eye burns), dry wound, apply Burn Ointment and bandage as above.

Eye Burns.—Treat in the same manner as other Burns.

Dislocations.—In case of dislocation of finger except second joint of thumb, grasp finger firmly and pull it gently to replace joint, then place finger in splint and bandage it. In all other cases place dislocated part at rest and promptly secure doctor's services.

Fractures.—Make patient comfortable and secure doctor's services at once. Avoid unnecessary handling to prevent sharp edges of broken bones tearing artery. If patient must be moved place broken limb in as comfortable position as possible and secure it by splint.

In case of severe bleeding apply sterile gauze and follow directions under "Severe Bleeding."

Dizziness, Headache, Nausea.—Give patient teaspoonful of Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia in hot or cold water.

Chills and Cramps.—Give patient 20 to 30 drops of Jamaica Ginger in hot or cold water. If improvement is not speedily obtained send for doctor.

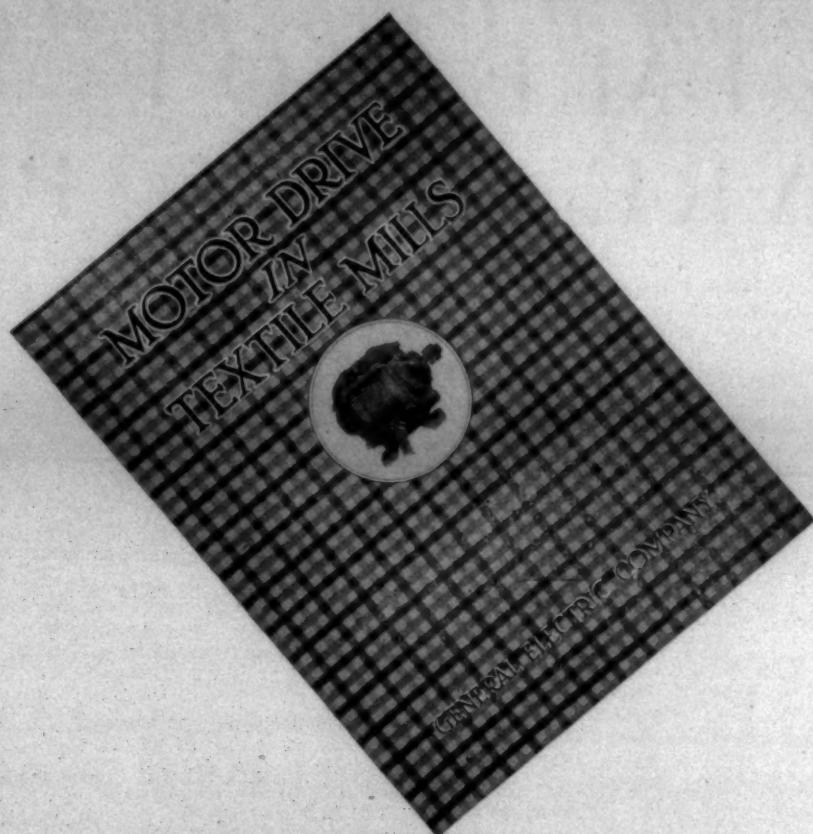
Frost Bites.—Rub with ice, snow or cold water then treat as "Fire Burns."

Insect Bites.—Treat as "Wounds that Bleed."

Internal Poisoning.—Immediately secure doctor's services. Make patient drink large quantities of water preferably warm and make him vomit by sticking ones finger down his throat or by other means.

Heat Prostration.—Give patient teaspoonful of Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia in hot or cold water. In case body feels warm apply cold to it; if necessary give cold bath. In case body feels cold and clammy, apply heat to it and immediately send for doctor.

Unconsciousness from Fainting.—Lay patient on his belly and turn his face to one side. Loosen all tight clothing. Remove false teeth. (Continued on Page 15).



G-E Motors Installed in a Large Majority of all Important 1914 Extensions or New Projects

The 1915 annual review number of the Textile Manufacturers Journal gives a list of new mills, mills in process and mills completed during 1914.

A large majority of these mills have installed G-E equipment.

The G-E Motors now in use in textile mills are numbered by the tens of thousands and at the present rate of increase their horsepower capacity will soon be numbered by the hundred thousand.

The great popularity of these special textile motors, as shown by the rapid increase in their sales from year to year, enables this company to give the customer all the benefits of quantity buying, material testing, large scale manufacturing made exact by special jigs and templates as well as careful testing by experts.

The design of these motors shows the constant consultation of their designers with the Mill Power salesmen of the General Electric Company—men who are thoroughly familiar with textile mill practice. The operating records of all our special textile mill motors which are open for the inspection of prospective customers have resulted in greatly increased sales this year.

Bulletin No. 48016 just off the press, shows G-E motor drives in prominent textile mills throughout this country. Write our nearest office for your copy.

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Preparation of Warps for Weaving

J. H. Mayes Wins Contest.

The votes of the judges of the contest on "Preparation of Warps for Weaving," were received promptly.

The vote of the judges was as given below. These judges are numbered in the order in which their votes were received and not in the order named last week.

Judge No. 1.

Best—Rocky Road (No. 22).
Second—U. S. A. (No. 36).

Honorable Mention to First Trial (No. 1), Practical (No. 8), Progressive (No. 19), and N. L. W. (No. 11).

Judge No. 2.

Best—Georgia (No. 35).
Second—Dresser (No. 25).

Honorable Mention to Experience (No. 33), Progressive (No. 49) Elasticity (No. 15), and Practical (No. 8).

Judge No. 3.

Best—N. L. W. (No. 41).
Second—Ratine (No. 20).

Honorable Mention to Uncle Billy (No. 9), Jack (No. 26), Rambler Boy (No. 30), and Georgia (No. 35).

Judge No. 4.

Best—W. A. R. (No. 17).
Second—M. V. J. (No. 27).

Honorable Mention to N. L. W. (No. 11), Practical (No. 8), Georgia (No. 35), and U. S. A. (No. 36).

Judge No. 5.

Best—Georgia (No. 35).
Second—Experience (No. 33).

Honorable Mention to Practical (No. 8), Sand Lapper (No. 4), Squire Jabez Melton (No. 23), and Elasticity (No. 15).

Judge No. 6.

Best—Georgia (No. 35).
Second—Squire Jabez Melton (No. 23).

This judge wired his decision and did not name any for honorable mention.

Judge No. 7.

Best—Elasticity (No. 15).
Second—Progressive (No. 19).
Honorable mention to Squire Jabez Melton (No. 23), R. P. S. (No. 37), Experience (No. 33), and Rambler Boy (No. 30).

Tabulating the above with votes for first place counting one and votes for second place counting one half vote each we have:

Georgia (No. 35)	3 votes
Rocky Road (No. 22)	1 vote
N. L. W. (No. 11)	1 vote
W. A. R. (No. 17)	1 vote
Elasticity (No. 15)	1 vote
U. S. A. (No. 36)	1-2 vote
Dresser (No. 25)	1-2 vote
Ratine (No. 20)	1-2 vote
M. V. J. (No. 27)	1-2 vote
Experience (No. 33)	1-2 vote
Squire Jabez Melton (No. 23)	1-2 vote
Progressive (No. 49)	1-2 vote

Substituting names of writers for their assumed names, we have:

J. H. Mayes, Fitzgerald, Ga.	3
B. F. Houston, Monroe, N. C.	1
N. L. Whitten, Commerce, Ga.	1
R. A. Whatley, Lafayette, Ga.	1
G. H. Lockman, Pelham, Ga.	1
G. B. Hamby, Kosciusko, Miss.	½
J. E. Jones, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	½
B. C. Roberts, Florence, Ala.	½
J. V. McCombs, Egan, Ga.	½
R. V. Porter, Batesburg, S. C.	½
W. R. Cook, Montgomery, Ala.	½
G. B. McCrackan, New Orleans	½

J. H. Mayes, superintendent of the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills, has therefore won the first prize of \$10 by a clear margin over all competitors.

B. F. Houston, Monroe, N. C., N. L. Whitten, overseer of weaving at Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga., R. A. Whatley, superintendent Lafayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills and G. H. Lockman, overseer of weaving at the Pelham (Ga.) Mills, have tied for second place and the second prize of \$5.00 will be divided between them.

Honorable Mention.

The judges gave honorable mention as follows:

Practical (No. 8)	4 judges
N. L. W. (No. 11)	2 judges
Elasticity (No. 15)	2 judges
Progressive (No. 19)	2 judges
Squire Jabez Melton (No. 23)	2 judges
Rambler Boy (No. 30)	2 judges
Experience (No. 33)	2 judges
Georgia (No. 35)	2 judges
First Trial (No. 1)	1 judge
Sand Lapper (No. 4)	1 judge
Uncle Billy (No. 9)	1 judge
Jack (No. 26)	1 judge

U. S. A. (No. 36)	1 judge
R. P. S. (No. 37)	1 judge

Substituting the names of the writers for their assumed names we have the votes for honorable mention as follows:

W. B. Biggers, Gastonia, N. C.	4
N. L. Whitten, Commerce, Ga.	2
C. H. Lockman, Pelham, Ga.	2
G. B. McCrackan, New Orleans	2
W. R. Cook, Montgomery, Ala.	2
J. P. Floyd, Newberry, S. C.	2
R. V. Porter, Batesburg, S. C.	2
J. H. Mayes, Fitzgerald, Ga.	2
J. M. Freeman, Hickory, N. C.	1
J. P. Carter, Clinton, S. C.	1
W. W. Foster, Greer, S. C.	1
J. P. Dillard, Carrollton, Ga.	1
G. B. Hamby, Kosciusko, Miss.	1
R. P. Sweeney, Fairmont, S. C.	1

W. B. Biggers of Gastonia, N. C., led in honorable mention, as he was named by four out of the seven judges, and his article therefore must have had considerable merit.

Guessing Prize.

Nobody guessed that Georgia (No. 35) would win first prize and therefore nobody won the guessers prize of \$2.00.

The guesses which were as follows, give the ideas of some of our readers. The figure after the name indicates the number who guessed that his article would win:

C. H. Lockman (No. 15)	4
G. B. McCrackan (No. 19)	4
R. A. Whatley (No. 17)	3
N. L. Whitten (No. 11)	2
R. V. Porter (No. 33)	2
James Oates (No. 3)	1
W. B. Biggers (No. 8)	1
W. W. Foster (No. 9)	1
J. H. Cato (No. 6)	1
G. A. Polatty (No. 16)	1
J. M. Jolly (No. 18)	1
J. E. Jones (No. 25)	1
P. B. Parks (No. 29)	1
R. O. Wylie (No. 32)	1
G. B. Hamby (No. 36)	1
J. B. Harris (No. 38)	1
W. T. Smith (No. 38)	1

From this it will be seen that there was a considerable difference of opinion among our readers relative to the merits of the articles contributed.

No one need feel badly about not winning a contest of this kind for without detracting anything from the credit of those who won we can say that probably no two sets of

judges would give the same decision.

All we can say is that the contest was decided upon an absolutely fair basis. None of the judges knew the real names of the writers or even the names of the other judges. All that they could base their decision upon was the merits of the articles as they appeared to them and all of the judges were experienced and practical men.

Prize Winning Articles.

Winner of First Prize, J. H. Mayes, Fitzgerald, Ga.

We of course assume that the yarn is delivered to the spooler in good condition. In my mind, spooling, being a simple process, is neglected more than any other in the mill. To make a good, well-built spool, it is necessary to have the machine in good condition, all spindles true, bolsters tight, even tension on bands, and run at a speed according to the number of yarn. To build a good spool, speed the traverse so as to lay the yarn close together on the first traverse of an empty spool, being careful that the stroke is neither too long or too short. This is of course, governed by the number of yarn. Fine yarn will need a longer traverse than coarse.

Great care must be taken of bobbin holders and guides, or side spindles. They should be level, then by raising or lowering the tension, they can be controlled. If your full spools are too hard, you are taking too much elasticity out of the yarn. A spooler hand, with the machine in good condition, using a knitter that the man in charge sees is in good condition, with a good set of knives so as to prevent tails hanging to the knots, has only to keep the kinks out by holding the yarn after tying the knot until the spool takes up the slack and to be sure and keep the yarn in the guides.

Never fan off the spoolers with a fan. After using great care to prevent gouts by close setting of guides, you are apt to fan worse than gouts on the spools. I believe in stopping the spoolers to clean them. Oiling is as necessary as on spinning frames. The traverse must be kept free and spindles well oiled for unless the latter run true, you cannot get well built spools.

In all processes of preparation of warps for weaving, waste is very important for yarn in this condition is valuable. A good system is to keep a waste board similar to a

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weave room cut-sheet, showing each spoolers' daily waste, also showing cause. This will impress the spinner that he must be careful of tangled yarn, for it will tell on him sure.

The main object in warping is to bind the beams even. The creels must be spread so as to keep an even tension. Great care should be taken to properly handle the spools from the spoolers to the warper creels, so as not to soil the yarn by throwing them in boxes or dropping them on the floor. The warper tender should always tie a weavers knot and not lap ends on each other when finding a lost end or a beam. The warper beam spindles must be kept true or they will cause loose yarn on the beam. Selvages on the warpers much be watched very closely for here depends the appearance of the cloth selvages on the looms for the slasher tender is helpless with piled up warper selvages. Warpers should not run over 40 yards a minute for the tension is liable to allow the yarn to kink, owing to excessive speed. The stop motions, while simple, require attention, for unless they are sensitive you cannot hope for good warping. The same is true of the measuring arrangement. Keep every part well oiled for it is essential that all warpers contain the same number of yards, so the sets on the slasher will run out even.

Cleaning on warpers is very important. Keep the drop wires clean by twisting a wire aside of them creel. I always run my warper with the bottom line of spools out, for with spools in the bottom creel, the least current of air will blow lint on the yarn. By marking with differently colored chalk it is very easy to hold each spooler responsible for the way they do their work. Do not allow bad spools to go back to the spooler room with broken heads to be refilled. Do not think that you are saving waste on the slasher by piling yarn above the beam head so as to run longer sets on the slasher, for in handling, between the warper and slasher, the yarn is liable to be soiled. We keep our beams on racks the same height as the truck, so we can roll them off and on the trucks easily.

Slashing.

Slashing is a process that demands a very careful operator, one who will cook size, weigh starch, compounds and other ingredients he is instructed to use, correctly. There are lots of different compounds and starches on the market, and to convince a weaver that you have a better preparation than he is using is a hard job. I believe in using a good grade of starch and softener, and in cooking them according to the maker's instructions. Then by tests, demand the percentage of size they agree to guarantee. You, of course, must operate the slasher so as to assist them in their claims.

Let us start with a full set of warps on the creel. They must be in line with each other and with the cylinders, so as to keep the selvages straight, and enable you to get a good selvage on the loom beam. After tying the beams together, I believe in picking the lease and putting in a thread lease, then put in the string for lease rods, sets with even beams preferable. You are now ready to run yarn to the front comb and from the thread lease lay the yarn in the comb dents after which put in a lease rod. Being now ready to start I consider it a very particular time and the time your operative either helps or ruins your weaving. If the size kettle has been standing too long, the sizing needs

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thickening and the operative must be sure to get all water out of the cylinders, so as to have dry steam for them. Be careful to carry only enough steam in cylinders to dry the yarn, for too much steam bakes the yarn and takes all the life out of it. This is as harmful to weaving as wet warps caused by steam not being hot enough.

I believe in using a good grade of slasher cloth. Have two sets at the slasher, and keep one soaking while using the other. We keep pressure rolls painted with white lead to prevent rust. Then put two or three wraps of cloth on them before putting on the slasher cloth. The tensions is regulated by covering the calender roll with cloth. It must be covered smoothly, so it will not cut the yarn. Only put enough cloth on the roll to keep tight enough to prevent the yarn slipping around on the cylinder.

Careful oiling is very essential owing to more or less water around the oil holes. The marking arrangement on all machines can be easily changed, so the weaver can run all cuts in different weaves the same length by changing slasher gear according to contraction. It is very important to keep the elasticity in the yarn. This is regulated by friction and the amount of weight run on the pressure rolls. It is also important to build good selvages on the loom beams. Pack cylinders carefully with soft packing so as not to bind them, for binding them stretches the yarn. Care should be taken to see that all valves are tight and free from leaks and that all of them are in good working order. Some mills have considerable trouble with spots in cloth, which look like oil, but which are really impurities from the size box. Proper cleaning of size boxes is very essential, for under no conditions should lumps of any kind be allowed to collect on the sides of the box. Some compounds and starches require more care than others, especially on starting in the morning. Spots on the cloth resembling oil can be traced to the size box, for these lumps after going through the squeeze rolls have their contents pressed into the yarn. Clean size boxes thoroughly after the completion of each set of warps. This can be done by having a water pipe placed near the box and connecting a hose to it so as to reach any part of the box.

Speed is a very important factor in slashing. I do not believe in unnecessary speed. Run slashers slowly enough to allow the yarn passing through to become thoroughly saturated with size so that it can be dried with a reasonable amount of steam pressure. Another important thing to watch is not to allow machine to stop during the slashing of a warp. With good warps and by careful watching there should be very few laps and these can easily be cut off and carefully fastened to the thread next to it without stopping the machine. This will eliminate hard sized places getting in the weave room. When the beam is full (and I recommend dosing without piling up the beams for mills using tying machines) cannot be too careful in keeping the ends perfectly straight, for by examining warps in a weave room where slasher men are allowed to put extra cuts on beams where a high sley weave is woven, you will find if troubled with crossed warps they are near selvages caused by running front comb in change beams as quickly as possible.

We now come to what, in my mind, is a very important process in

our discussion, namely the proper handling of warps after they are slashed, and before they are put in the loom. I do not think a warp should ever touch the floor, but be taken direct from the rack where there is no chance to soil them in any way. Racks should be made according to the size of warps, and warps kept on them until needed by the drawing-in department, then taken from the drawing-in machine back to racks until they are put in looms. This will eliminate waste which most mills are not prepared to rework, which sells for a quarter of what you can get for it if you take the proper care of the warps.

Drawing-in.

Before drawing or tying a new warp, the harness should be carefully inspected and if necessary, broken eyes replaced, bent reed dents straightened, both harness and reeds cleaned, drop wires straightened if bent. Then the operator will have no trouble in drawing patterns straight. If the warp is to be tied, it is very necessary to lease the warp at the loom before cutting it out, so it can be laid in the tie-in machine exactly as it runs in the looms. By so doing you will certainly get well tied warps for the machine ties ends exactly as you place the ends in the machine.

Georgia.

Tied for Second Prize.

By B. F. HOUSTON,
Monroe, N. C.

In attempting to write an article on this subject, there are a great many points to be considered, in following the yarn through the various processes before it reaches the spooler. It is not necessary to state that from the time the cotton is opened in the mixing room, until it is placed on the loom, it is going through the process of preparation. The best any of us can do is to see that it goes through each process in the best possible condition, with the means afforded us at hand, and not let it go through in a slip-shod manner, and say, "Oh, well the weaver can remedy that."

How often have we heard the man in the mixing room, say, when he gets a bad bale of cotton, it will not be noticed when it gets through the carding room, but this is a mistaken idea, for if we can not get an even running grade of cotton, it is absolutely certain the work will not run well, and consequently will have weak threads in our warps, which will not run well in our looms. In order to properly prepare the warp for the looms we must not wait until it reaches the spoolers, but must get right behind every process and put the stock through in the best possible manner.

Spooling.

To a great many this is considered the simplest process in the mill, one that requires the least attention, but here were are mistaken again, a great deal of bad work is produced on these machines, which causes bad work in the warping and slashing machines. In the first place we should have spools the right size for the yarn being run, as a spool too large for the numbers being made is a source of a great deal of trouble in that the when the spool is filled full of yarn, it is too heavy, and the yarn will not stand the strain to which it is subjected to in the warping. This is an important point, but lost sight of by a great many buyers.

The majority of the help on these machines are grown women, all of whom are old enough to know, and

appreciate the fact, that, when an overseer speaks to them about any bad work being made, that he has a just cause for doing so, and some will try to correct any defects which they are individually responsible for. Others will pay no attention whatever to his instructions, and go on in the same old rut, only having in mind the amount of wages she must earn today, not giving a thought as to how her work will show up in the other processes which are to follow.

I shall not offer any suggestions in reference to such help, but leave that to the overseer in charge, to take such steps as he might think would be for the best interests of the mill, as well as for his own.

Spooler spindles should not run over 850 R.P.M. and be kept well oiled. The different thread guides used are easily adjusted, and should be as close as possible without chafing the yarn, and kept level so as not to make what we all term big ended spools. The traverse motion should work free and easy, at all times, and so adjusted that same will travel the full length of the spool, filling same at both ends perfectly, lifting rods kept clean and not allowed to hang up, bobbin holders set at an angle so that the yarn will run off with the least number of breakages, for the least number of knots you have in the work the better it will run. Long knots, slip knots, lapped ends, and broken ends on the spools are a source of bad work which affect the processes that are to follow. A great many mills are using the mechanical knitter, and the price paid for these is money well invested, for the help can do more and better work with this little device, than they can do without it. Do not let the full spools be piled up on the machines, but have boxes to put these in, as it often occurs that when they are piled so high that they fall off onto the floor, the yarn gets dirty, heads of spools are broken waste and tangled yarn is made. Keep boxes handy to put these in, as the more we handle the yarn, the more it is damaged, and the more it costs.

Warping.

Is all that the name implies. It is here that the ends coming from various parts of the mill are assembled, placed side by side, tensions matched, and equalized, and good work should be accomplished here without destroying the elasticity of the yarn.

There are a great many things to be considered in warping, that can make or break good running work. This process, like spooling, is considered by a great number to be very simple, and it appears to be so, but it is much more complicated. Bad running work on the slashers, tying-in machines, and looms has often been directly traced to the warping. The purpose of this machine is to wind a beam of yarn from numbers of spools, cones, or tubes set in a creel at back of machine. These creels should be level, fastened down to the floor, and well braced so that they will not be moved about, but set steady in place. They should be so set that each thread will be independent of the other, and not drag one against the other; these should be kept in good condition, the steps should be of glass, iron or porcelain, the spools should fit the creels, and be of a suitable size for the yarn being run. Iron skewers to fit the spools, and creels should be used, wooden creel steps and skewers create too much friction.

Of the many evils surrounding the process of warping, none are so

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easily produced as those in connection with filling the beams, and which can be so easily detected, as the work is in plain view of those in charge and whose duty it is to look after these machines. Some of the evils that may be mentioned are: filling beams too full, at both ends, that is, the yarn piling up or creeping against the beam heads, filling beam not full enough at both ends, all of which causes a great deal of trouble with the selvage, ends left out here and there, soit wound, and beams wound too hard, some filled too full others not full enough, two ends run in an eye, crossed ends, lapped ends, large knots, slip knots, long tail knots, spools run down too small, creeling the machine before the beam is finished leaving too many knots. Creeling should be done after the warp is completed thereby getting rid of these knots. Starting the machine too quick thereby straining the yarn, running machine at a high rate of speed, loose threads left here and there when creeling, before the warp is finished, uneven tension on account of creel steps being broken, broken ended spools, skewers of different size, beams with crooked journals, expansion combs not spreading evenly, rolls and other parts of machine not properly oiled, causing undue straining of the yarn. In order to have good warping all parts must be so adjusted that everything moves in perfect unison from start to finish, that is, there should be no jerking, yanking, back-lashing, or undue friction. The stop motion, if of the hinged, drop-wire type, must work free and easy, and all parts connected therewith should be carefully adjusted, so that the machine will stop at once when an end breaks. If an electric stop-motion is used, the generator must be kept in perfect working order, and all connections must be positive in order to accomplish the desired results. Each machine tender should see that the ends are in proper place before taking the lease, and keep a correct count of all leases taken in order to avoid making warps too long or too short. Weigh each beam when it is finished to see that it has the proper length, and no mistakes will be made before cutting same. Don't put poor help on these machines and expect good work, when everything else about them is in first-class condition.

Slashing.

The slasher mostly in use in the south to-day is the cylinder type, and the work of this machine is what we will consider. After the section beams have been placed in the creel, the leases are taken, at the commencement of each set, the friction on all beams should be equalized so that the strain on one beam will be no more than on another. There are a few important points to be considered in slashing, to my mind the most important of which is the sizing, and the manner in which it is applied. If we could only get our slasher tenders to realize and appreciate the importance of good work from these machines, how much better it would be and what a benefit it would be, not only for the mills as a whole, in being able to produce a better grade of goods, at a less cost per pound, but it would mean a larger production for the weaver, thereby enabling them to make more money, at so much less labor.

All superintendents and overseers have their individual preference as to sizing compounds and mixtures. I shall not attempt to mention any particular brand of these goods, leaving this to their own good judgment. Suffice it to say, that experience alone will give anyone the desired results, in accordance with the conditions existing at the different mills and the class of goods being made. The object of sizing is to penetrate each strand of yarn, as it passes through the size box or va., and squeeze rollers with a mixture of ingredients, each ingredient performing its individual function, thereby forming an outer casing for each strand of yarn, so that the strain and friction to which it is subjected to as it is being woven into cloth.

The size kettle is usually placed on a platform a few feet above the size box, and steam connections made to it. The ingredients are thoroughly mixed and cooked. When ready for use this mixture flows through a pipe leading to the size box the size box and rollers should be thoroughly cleaned washed out with hot water. Steam should be turned on the box in order to bring the temperature up to about the temperature of the mixture. Do this so that the mixture will not become chilled by coming in contact with the size box and rolls, thereby causing lumps in the size.

Regulate the amount of size in the box so as to keep the rollers well covered, and the sizing at a regular temperature all the time. This can be done by using thermometers made especially for this purpose. By doing this you keep the size at a regular consistency, and every warp is sized evenly. You know work will not run well on the looms when one warp is sized too heavily, and another not enough. You can detect this by going and examining the looms in different parts of the room. Keep cylinders hot enough to dry the yarn as it passes through the machine. High steam pressure will bake the yarn and make it brittle, and if the cylinders do not exhaust properly, one side of the machine is hotter than the other and the yarn on one side is dry while the other is damp, which causes the yarn to stick together on the beam. The cylinder should have a safety valve on it, and this valve should be properly set at all each size beam, for they do not cost much and their use will pay well. Each beam as it comes off of the slasher should be tagged with number of yarn number of ends, number of yards, and number of cuts, so there will be no mistake or confusion when they reach the drawing-in frame, beams should be protected from dirt and oil, and if kept covered there is not much danger of having the ends broken in them.

Drawing, or Tying-in Machines.

The tying-in machine is used in a great many mills. Much care and attention is required for these machines, but the mills are amply repaid for placing these, in the quality and quantity of work produced, care must be taken to see that all adjustments are made before starting machines, otherwise trouble is likely to occur. The drawing-in machine is a simple one, and in itself does not require any attention but as the help on these machines are paid by the piece, some attention must be paid to them. They should be grown girls, who know and understand how to do the work well, and not get the ends all crossed up, as one will notice when going through the weave room. This is another source that gives the weavers a lot of trouble, and which can be avoided. Each one should have a number, and this number should

be placed on the head of each beam and when the overseer detects any work crossed up, and not drawn in straight, or other defects he will know who to go to about same.

In placing the beam onto the loom, the fixer shoud see that all parts are perfectly adjusted, and in good shape, the loom cleaned and well oiled before starting, then we will have no excuse for not having good warps, and good running weaving.

Rocky Road.

Thursday, February 11, 1915.

Tied for Second Prize.
N. L. WHITTEN,
Commerce, Ga.

The object of spooling is first to wind the thread or yarn from the smaller bobbin on to the spool, making a longer process. Second, to dress or remove all gouts or slugs from the strand which we do not want in the finished goods. The object of the warper is to wind the yarn from the spool onto the sec-

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tion beam in a much larger quantity on one beam. The object of slashing is to size the warp and sometimes add weight, but in order to weave a single thread warp, we have to size it to make it stand the chafing it is subjected to in the loom and to get a large number of ends properly wound on the loom beams.

We will suppose the warp or yarn is perfect when we receive it at the spoolers. First, the spooler man should know how to adjust the traverse and guides so the spool will be larger in the middle and sloping towards the heads. The yarn should be firmly wound all the way. To adjust the traverse to make a perfect spool, set stroke of traverse from one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch shorter than the distance between heads. All guides must be set just right to allow yarn to be wound on the spool properly, as some of the bolsters are worn, not badly enough to be replaced with new ones, still a good spooler man with the proper adjustment of the guides, will wind all of the spools nicely and smoothly.

The guides should be set closely enough so all medium and large gouts or slugs of cotton will be removed from the yarn while it is passing through the guides.

The man in charge of the spooler should be a painstaking worker who can teach the help the importance of making every knot good, teach them how to hold their knotters and how to hold the slack out of the thread after it is tied. Right here is the cause of more breakage and loom stoppage in weaving than any other cause in spinning. The knotter knives or shearer blades should be kept sharp and should be well oiled twice a day, insuring perfect cutting. The success of any plant depends on the finishing or weavends of the section beam at the ing, therefore it will be clearly seen that the yarn must not only be spooled properly, but must be warped or wound on the section beams from the spools properly to insure a good warp.

First when a warper is creelied the yarn should be started on both same time, as the diameter of the beam controls the amount of yarn wound from each spool it is clear that the yarn should start on the beam as evenly as possible. The warper tender should take the spreading comb or hock between the thumb and finger at the center and shake it slightly while sliding the hand toward the ends. By spreading the hock or comb from center outwards after it is adjusted to each head in the above manner, we avoid the much talked of and dreaded "hexagon or bumping" section beam. The reason the beam bumped on the warper was because there was more yarn wound on the center of beam than on each side near heads and the beam became shaped like an egg, slightly, before it commenced bumping, from one side to the other. The yarn wound on the center of this hexagon beam is longer than the threads on the side next to the head, which will remove all of the elasticity while being slashed, as all the strain of slashing is thrown on the thread gradually from the center of the beam towards the heads. Too much importance cannot be attached to this department, the warping. The warper tender should be taught the importance of shaking out the hock each time just before he starts the beam after the spreading comb or hock has been adjusted.

The warper tender should not open or spread the yarn while look-

ing for a broken end while the beam is turning, as the warp will pass through the size rolled together and will cause it to break when it is splitting or separating at the lease rods on the slasher.

Nearly all warper tenders seem to think that one adjustment of the hock or spreading comb on the warpers is enough for each beam, but such is not the case. The beam should be watched and if selvedge is not up to the head or is so close that the yarn is not being wound on the beam absolutely even. This should be attended to as often as it needs it, which will be many times while one beam is being filled. The warper tender should tie all knots short and should pull out all kinks, not only in the threads being pieced up, but also all kinks from the ends before starting the machine full speed. Sometimes the belt shifts too quickly, allowing the warper to stop suddenly, which causes the slack roll to fly up and down as the case may be, before all the spools stop, allowing some of the ends to kink. Sometimes we have too much weight on the slack roll, causing the yarn to wind off the spools too fast and kink after the slack roll has stopped. All of this must be adjusted and continually watched by the one in charge to avoid the dreaded kinks, which we all know so well.

In order to properly slash the warps we will have good beams, evenly wound. When beams are placed on slasher creel, they should be lined up that is each head should be in line with the other before we start to pull over the yarn and tie up. They should be whirled over to see that they turn freely, avoiding stretching the yarn. They should also be in line before pulling the yarn over to avoid the short crosses at the slasher hock or spreading comb before laying in the hock. By doing so we avoid breaks that we never see on slasher, which go to the looms, not only broken, but stuck together as well, and they cannot be woven after being pieced up.

Too much importance cannot be attached to slashing. First, we must see that all gears driving the copper rolls in the size box are inmesh and are tight on their shafts. Then we should see that we have only just enough cloth on the calender roll to keep the yarn from breaking or splitting against the center of large lease rod. If we have too much cloth on this roll it will pull the yarn tight and stretch all of the elasticity out of it thereby making it very brittle or weak when it reaches the looms. The section beams should have only one rope on them for friction, with two or three weights. Just as little weight at all times as will keep beams from running away when the slasher is reduced from high to low speed. Slashers should never be stopped suddenly because it kinks the warp behind the slasher box. Neither should slashers be started suddenly, as this will jerk and stretch the yarn, causing some ends to break on slasher, which is never detected until the warps are on the loom and being subjected to the strain of the beat up. All cylinders on slasher should be kept packed with some of the soft packings to avoid stretching the yarn. They should be gone over weekly to see that they turn easily and freely.

Winding the yarn on the beams at the slasher is very important and should be done evenly from head to head. If we wish to have a hard beam wound we should never attempt to wind it hard with the friction only. We should lengthen

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the packing roll lever and add more weight, which will give the desired results and not injure the yarn by stretching it with the friction winding mechanism.

All slashing should be equipped with a circulating size system, consisting of a pump and a retaining vat placed below the slasher floor, using only the pump to lift the size up into the slasher boxes, about three times as much as the yarn will take up. The balance should overflow through a nipple 2 inches in diameter, screwed into a flange in the bottom of the size box, with a connecting pipe to the retaining vat below floor. This nipple should stand up two-thirds the height of the depth of the slasher size boxes, and will insure a uniformly sized warp throughout, as the size is the same all the time in the slasher boxes. Two-thirds more size being pumped into the slasher boxes than is used on and in the yarn, it is clear that we get a circulating size system that keeps a uniform size in the boxes at all times by having an overflow only two-thirds the box depth we can boil the size in the warp and not just paste it on the outside, as is being done in a great many mills. Penetrate the yarn by boiling briskly the size and note the increased strength of the threads. The size when it penetrates the warp acts as a glue in the fibre and makes the yarn doubly strong. Try it.

Warp should be carried to the knotter warp machine smooth and even, the indentures or beam truck marks should be avoided as they cause the yarn to roll and cross on loading the trucks at both the tieing and drawing machines. Care should be taken in adjusting the stretch on the loader as well as on bottom clamp

on the machine to avoid breaking and doubling. See that you are using the proper selector on both top and bottom to avoid doubles. The machine should be set so that the yarn will not be broken as the stripper pulls threads from the knotter. The tube clamp should hold the thread firmly and gently. The spring that holds the threads in notch tube should not be too strong, or it will cause the machine to break ends, and yet must be strong enough to hold the yarn gently while the knotter is forming the loop.

A careful painstaking operator will have few complaints from the weave room from doubles or vacancies.

To sum up, warp preparation is a very important process from the spools to the looms and all help connected therewith should be taught the value and importance of doing each little operation just right to insure a good running warp on the looms, thereby increasing the weaving production and decreasing seconds.

N. L. W.

Tied for Second Prize,
R. A. WHATLEY,
LaFayette, Ga.

It will not try to write any lengthy article, but will tell in my own language what I watch when preparing warps for weave room. After yarn leaves the spinning frame for spooler see that all the bobbins are kept off of floor, that no dirty yarn may get into warps, then see that every spooler guide is set to receive the number of yarn that is to be spooled. Where knotters are used

(Continued on Page 10.)

Thursday, February 11, 1915.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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DAVID CLARK, Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1915.

Revival of Mill Business.

Our mill news page this week will be found items relative to new mills and additions which are practically assured and which represent an aggregate investment of more than \$2,500,000.

The new mill proposition for Johnson City, Tenn., which is taking definite shape, together with other new mills of which we are advised, but can not publish at this time, will amount to another \$2,000,000.

This total of \$4,500,000 of new mills and additions looks like a return of prosperity not only for the cotton mills but for the machinery and supply houses.

We are reliably informed that one supply salesman has within the last two weeks booked for his house orders amounting to \$22,000.

These items tell a tale of busy mills with orders to fill and disprove the statements of the calamity howlers.

Some mill men seem to have the idea that calamity howling will enable them to buy supplies cheaper, but we do not believe they gain much by such tactics.

Prices of goods are not such as to allow the mills much profit, but Southern cotton mills than any other orders can be obtained today and journal. The mill people of the South subscribe for the Southern Textile Bulletin because they want better prices.

How You Can Help Us.

A prominent cotton manufacturer, who operates several mills said to us, last week:

"I would like to do something for your journal besides being a subscriber, not only because of the stand you took at Washington and the quiet but effective service you rendered during the labor union troubles last spring, but also on account of the educational and other effects of your journal among my mill people. I stand ready to help you in any way that you will name."

We have had so many similar statements made to us lately both verbally and by letter that we feel justified in telling our subscribers and readers how they can assist us if they so desire.

We want subscribers and in order to keep our list strong and live we travel two or three men for a large portion of each year and at considerable expense. Getting subscribers has, however, always been the easiest part of our work and for the last three years, as today, we have had more paid subscribers among

the South and our traveling representatives keep moving over the territory building up our circulation and our influence.

While we are explaining, for the

benefit of those who want the information, how our readers can help us, we wish to state that we have no complaint to make along such lines, for no journal has ever received stronger and more loyal support from its readers.

The subscription department is not a source of revenue to us because the salaries and expenses of our traveling representatives absorb about the amount of the receipts from subscriptions.

Our employment bureau is not a profit making department because the cost of keeping in touch with vacancies and sending out notices is about equal to the fees received.

We must therefore depend upon our advertising for revenue and anything that our subscribers and readers can do towards assisting us in securing and holding advertising will aid in our development and growth.

Many advertisers judge the value of their advertising by the number of times it is mentioned by customers and if, when ordering supplies or machinery you will mention that you noticed their advertisement in the Southern Textile Bulletin it will satisfy the advertiser and greatly assist us in holding his business.

This applies especially to new advertising and, when a new advertisement appears, a request for prices or even for a catalog, mentioning that you noticed their advertisement in the Southern Textile Bulletin, will have much effect.

When ordering supplies or machinery from firms that are not advertising with us the statement that you did not find their advertisement in the Southern Textile Bulletin and that you think well of our journal will have great influence and bring to us much advertising that we do not now carry.

A few lines such as these added to letters would be of great assistance to us, for the manufacturers of machinery or supplies have great respect for the opinion of their customers and are largely governed by their opinion.

No one need hesitate to recommend the Southern Textile Bulletin as an advertising medium for the Southern textile field.

We have very few subscribers north of Washington D. C., but it is an absolute fact that we have more paid subscribers in Southern cotton mills than any other journal and that we cover this field completely and thoroughly.

We started out with the idea of giving our advertisers a square deal and with that end in view we spare no expense in getting our journal into practically every cotton mill in the South and our traveling representatives keep moving over the territory building up our circulation and our influence.

A short time ago two advertisers placed blanks in their advertisements, which were to be clipped and mailed to them, and we are informed that the number received from the Southern Textile Bulletin greatly exceeded those from any other journal.

Early in January one of our advertisers printed cuts of several catalogs that they wished to distribute and before the advertisement appeared the third time they had to change copy because the supply of catalogs had been entirely exhausted by the demand that we had caused.

We always appreciate fully any assistance given us along these lines.

Requirements For Textile Tester May Be Changed.

We recently published a letter that we had written to Senator Lee S. Overman relative to having the requirements for textile tester modified so that a four years' college education would not be necessary and below we give his reply.

We hope that our efforts will be successful.

United States Senate
Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1915.
The Clark Publishing Co.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: Your letter received. I agree with you that a college education ought not to be the test in the examination for persons engaged in textile work as experts. I assure you I will take the matter up with the Department at once.

Very truly yours,
Lee S. Overman.

Gave a Rising Vote of Thanks.

Soon after our editor entered the hall occupied by the meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Raleigh, N. C., on Feb. 3d, D. Y. Cooper, president of the Henderson Cotton Mills and the Harriett Cotton Mills of Henderson, N. C., moved that the Association tender Mr. Clark a rising vote of thanks for his address before the National Child Labor Conference at Washington, D. C. Motion was immediately seconded by five or six mill presidents and a unanimous rising vote given.

Mr. Clark in a few words expressed his appreciation of the honor.

After the hearing before the Senate Committee that afternoon an unfavorable report was made by a vote of 8 to 3 and any legislation at this session of the North Carolina Legislature is unlikely. Dr. A. J. McKelway and W. H. Swift spoke before the committee in favor of the bill while several mill men spoke in opposition. Dr. McKelway's speech was remarkable for its unusual mildness.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. E. Hollingsworth is now located at the Trion (Ga.) Mills.

J. A. Fowler has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

J. W. Nichols has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

Chas. H. Boyd has resigned as superintendent of the Jewel Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

J. L. Hope, superintendent of the Linden Mills, Davidson, N. C., paid us a visit this week.

W. A. Maska, of Birmingham, Ala., is now grinding cards at the Postex Cotton Mills, Post City, Texas.

W. H. Cox, of Rockwell, N. C., has accepted a position in the spinning room at the Salisbury (N. C.) Mills.

W. E. Mullis of Whitnel, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Capelsie Mill, Troy, N. C.

Frank L. Craven has been promoted to superintendent of the Vass Cotton Mills, Vass, N. C.

J. W. Fisher of Rhodhiss, N. C., has accepted a position at Belmont, N. C.

J. S. Dale has moved from Rhodhiss, N. C., to the Ivey Mills, West Hickory, N. C.

L. M. Mauney of Whitnel, N. C., has accepted a position with the Harden Mfg. Co., Worth, N. C.

T. H. Anderson has moved from Whitnel, N. C., to the Brookford (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Jessee Swanson from Whitnel, N. C., is now located at the Hudson (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

H. B. Huss of Whitnel, N. C., has accepted a position with the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

R. B. Hunt of LaGrange, Ga., has accepted a position with one of the mills at Columbus, Ga.

W. G. Guinn has resigned his position at McColl, S. C., to accept one at Dillon, S. C.

W. M. Norris has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Marlboro Mill No. 3, McColl, S. C.

J. H. Copeland has resigned as master mechanic at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

W. L. Dunn, of Greer, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

B. O. Grayson has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

R. S. Wheeler has resigned as superintendent of the Union Bleaching and Finishing Co., Greenville, S. C., to accept a position with a mill at Griffin, Ga.

E. L. Lynch has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Crystal Springs Mills, Chicamauga, Ga.

F. C. Rollins of Rutherfordton, N. C., has accepted the position of night carder and spinner at the Belmont Mills, Shelby, N. C.

E. C. Gwaltney, general superintendent of the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C., was in Charlotte on business on Tuesday of this week.

G. W. Allredge, of Worthville, N. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Riverside Mills, of that place.

S. B. Bland, overseer of weaving at the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., was on visit to Henrietta, N. C., this week.

R. V. Porter has accepted the position of overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C.

W. R. Nash of Birmingham, Ala., has become section hand in spinning at Postex Cotton Mills, Post City, Texas.

C. L. Price of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

S. J. Webb, formerly superintendent of the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills, is now filling a similar position with the Magnolia Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

H. F. Jones, superintendent of the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss., who has been ill in a hospital for some time, has recovered and has returned to his duties.

R. A. Hughes of Haw River, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding, spinning and winding at the Durham Hosiery Mills No. 7, Chapel Hill, N. C.

J. C. Davis has resigned as carder and spinner at the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Osage Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

S. O. Merritt has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., to enter a business college at Spartanburg, S. C.

W. L. Boyd, overseer of spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C., will be married on Feb. 26th, to Miss Carrie Culp of Fort Mill, S. C.

J. S. Stroud, formerly superintendent of the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss., has accepted a similar position at the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

H. G. Winget has accepted the position of night superintendent of the Clara Mfg. Co., at Gastonia, N. C., instead of superintendent of the Dunn Mfg. Co., as we stated through error last week.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16

ALBANY GREASE



gives perfect lubrication for all kinds of mill machinery. It will not leak or drip from bearings. It is efficient and economical. Write for samples and cup. No charge.

YOUR DEALER SELLS ALBANY GREASE.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 Washington St., New York.

Prize Winning Articles.

Continued from Page 9.

see that none of them are tying slip-knots. Keep all spindles on spooler clean and traverse adjusted so that no uneven spool be made and all bands with the same tension so that all spools will have the same amount of yarn on them. Keep the creel clean so that no superfluous matter may gather on the full spool.

When carried to warper in boxes see that the inside of box has no rough places that will break the yarn, and when creeling warper if you have room always leave out the bottom rows in creel. Keep everything around warper frames clean and wipe off creel each time before creeling so that no foreign matter may get onto the yarn. See that every drop wire is free and not hanging on each other, allow no cross threads in creel, and see that yarn is so divided that it will not pile up on each other. Keep space between the drop wires and stop motion clean at all times. Good yarn is too often ruined after it has left the spinners hands. Carelessness in starting warper up often causes long or short run outs on slasher.

Always see that knock-off motion is set right and that the worm gear follower is not worn, as that will cause uneven cuts. Always see that every end is up on warper after creeling before trying to start warper up as few yards here make more yards waste at the slasher. Have warper tender to tie weaver knots as I have found from experience that is the only knot that will weave successfully.

When placing beams on slasher creels see that each beam is perfectly level and then see that each one has the same tension. Don't allow one tight one and one slack. In dosing warpers be sure that beam heads are true and drums the same size for here many a pound of yarn is ruined. See that the journals are true in beam. I will not run a beam with a journal out of true, as it will make a defective beam every time and will cause bad selvages on the loom beam.

Never allow section beams to lie on floor. Have some dressed pieces of 2x4 put on floor for them to rest on. Never build up on section beam as it will roll on you and make bad selvages. After placing section beam in slasher creels with the right tension and level, then pick your lease from back of slasher as a more perfect lease can be picked here than at the front of slasher and see that the size box is perfectly clean before turning size in and the emersion roll level and the bearing clean.

See that the squeeze rolls are clear of rust, polished bright and then give them a good coat of white lead and put on them three to four yards 7 or 8 oz. duck before placing jacket on them. I would not suggest what slasher cloth to use for the best is none too good, and

the better you use the less yards it will take. Always run the new jacket on back roll until well broke, otherwise you will have variation in your size percentage. Be sure and cook size well before using and keep at boiling heat while in use and never allow the amount to vary in size box while slasher is running as that will cause variation in your size percentage. Don't let the calender roll on the front of slasher take up yarn faster than the squeeze roll delivers it. All the elasticity is needed at the loom to weave it, with very fine yarn a mechanical drive on slasher is very essential. If the cylinder becomes sticky and gathers lint and other foreign matter and causes the cylinder to become nappy, you may know that your size and the mixing is not right and not cooked right and whenever yarn is sticking to slasher right there the life is being taken out of the fibre and no loom can ever get satisfactory results with it afterwards.

When yarn comes off of cylinder and is delivered to first rods the yarn should separate at least three and a half to four inches from the rod. If not you better look after the mixing and cooking of your size a little closer. The lease strings should be run every eight to nine hundred yards on numbers from fifteen to twenty. Yarn coming from hot air slasher should have a perfectly round appearance and from steam cylinder slasher appearance should be flat. The friction on slasher is one of the most important devices on the slasher and should vary only as beam fills up. In dosing the beam is very important to see that every thread is in its place and the friction properly adjusted. If not more yarn is ready for the waste house. Comb should be spread so that the selvages will not be crowded against the beam and it is just as important that it is spread over the surface of the beam and never allow slasher tender to put beam on slasher that is not true, for if he does that will make another bad selvage.

Before leaving slasher I wish to say one word about size. The kind I favor is immaterial, but I do say this: the best sizing compound is often ruined by the mixing and cooking of it and there are very few compounds from which you can not get the results if you know how.

After testing the warp yarn from spinning frame and then testing the breaking strength from slasher, if you do not get from tests satisfactory results, you better look into sizing and the making of it before you go to knocking some sizing compound. After warp is dosed on slasher don't allow it to be rolled around on the floor. Have racks for it and be sure that it goes there from the warp trucks so that no dirt or lint will accumulate on it. All harness and reeds should be

(Continued on Page 15.)

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Gastonia, N. C.—The Trenton Cotton Mills will build an addition for 7,000-spindles. It is understood that the machinery contracts have been placed.

Albemarle, N. C.—Plans have been drawn for the addition of looms to the Efird Mill, but it has not been definitely decided that they will be added.

Concord, N. C.—The Brown Mfg. is replacing 200 old looms with the same number of 42-inch Draper looms. They are also installing two new Woonsocket nappers.

Lexington, N. C.—Rumors of a new 30,000 spindle mill for Lexington seems to indicate that such a proposition is at least being considered.

Westminster, S. C.—The Westminster Knitting Mill is now running regularly, and are turning out men's half hose by the hundreds. Mr. W. T. Adams, the new superintendent, is a hustler. This is giving work for many people.

Thomaston, Ga.—The Thomaston Cotton Mills will erect an addition of 20,000 spindles. Contracts for machinery will probably be placed this week and the work begun at an early date.

McKinney, Tex.—Work has commenced on the rebuilding of the Texas Cotton Mill Co's plant which was recently damaged by storm, as noted. It is expected that the mill will be in running order again within six weeks.

Gastonia, N. C.—J. H. Separk, secretary and treasurer of the Gray Mfg. Co., is reported to be planning to erect a 5,000-spindle mill on fine yarns. It is also reported that the Gray & Separk interest in the Gray Mfg. Co., has been purchased by L. Jenkins and L. F. Groves.

Gastonia, N. C.—C. M. Dunn, who recently sold his interest and severed his connection with the Dunn Mfg. Co., and the Clara Mfg. Co., is mentioned as contemplating the erection of a new mill of 6,000 spindles on fine yarns.

Westminster, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oconee Mills Company, was held in their office on Thursday, February 4th. Practically all the stock was represented and the stockholders were unanimous in their vote of appreciation and congratulations to the officers for the very satisfactory results shown in a financial way during the year, and considering the general business depression, felt that the earnings shown were very good.

The directors re-elected the following officers for the ensuing year: E. A. Smith, president; Rob't Lasiter, treasurer; J. M. Bruner, secretary.

Cliffside, N. C.—It is understood that the Cliffside Mills will build a 500-foot addition, which is to hold an additional equipment of 20,000 spindles and 400 looms. It is said that the machinery for this addition was part of a large purchase of machinery recently reported as made by Caesar Cone of Greensboro, N. C.

Johnson City, Tenn.—The new mill for this place recently mentioned as proposed by Dever Little of Great Falls, S. C., and Stanyarn Little of Gaffney, S. C., is practically assured and will have 25,000 spindles. Arch Calvert of Spartanburg, S. C., is among those interested. J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., will be engineer.

Concord, N. C.—It is reported on very good authority that J. W. Cannon has purchased an additional equipment of 65,000 spindles. It is known that 42,500 of these will go to Albemarle, N. C., for what will be known as Wiscasset Mill No. 5, and it is assumed that the larger portion of the remainder will be installed at Kannapolis, N. C.

Gastonia, N. C.—A deal was consummated last Friday whereby B. T. and S. M. Morris acquired C. M. Dunn's stock in the Dunn, Clara and Armstrong Mills of this city. There were 180 shares of stock, the par value of which is \$18,000, and it is stated that a figure considerably above par was paid. Mr. Dunn has until recently been connected with these three mills as superintendent.

Greenville, S. C.—G. G. Slaughter, buying agent for 35 or 40 cotton mills, has recently installed a local laboratory in which all of the various oils, compounds, coal and other materials for use in the cotton mills are tested out before purchased. In operating the laboratory Chemist C. F. Mayes, has been able to detect flaws in some of the materials sent to the mills, and though expensive, the laboratory is proving itself of value to the mills.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleghorn Mills held in the company's office here last Thursday. The reports of the officers was most satisfactory to the owners and showed that the mill had enjoyed a very successful year. The usual semi-annual dividend of four per cent was declared. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: S. B. Tanner, J. R. Moore, K. J. Carpenter, T. W. Wade, J. R. Gilliam, John C. Mills, R. P. Scruggs and K. S. Tanner. At the conclusion of the stockholders meeting the directors met and elected the executive officers as follows: S. B. Tanner, president; J. R. Gilliam, vice president; John C. Mills, secretary, and K. S. Tanner, treasurer.

The mill is running on full time and prospects for 1915 are reported to be most encouraging.

Geirard, Ala.—An announcement of unusual interest to the people of Girard and Phenix City is, that the Girard Cotton Mills will begin operations soon.

It will naturally take some little time to get the mills fully started up, inasmuch as all the cotton, yarn and other material in process was fully worked up and the machinery completely emptied at the time the plant shut down.

Pendleton, S. C.—The frame dam on Three and Twenty Creek, near Autun, which was used for furnishing power for the Pendleton Mfg. Co. and for lighting the town of Pendleton, will be rebuilt just as soon as water conditions in the stream will permit. A section of the dam was blown out a few days ago, the exact cause not being known because there was no unusual head of water. The steam engine at the mill was started up immediately and the engine is pulling the mill machinery and is lighting the town of Pendleton.

Rome, Ga.—The contract was let to the Gallivan Building Company of Greenville, South Carolina, for erecting a twenty thousand dollar addition to the Anchor Duck Mills in South Rome, just across from its present plant. With its equipment the new addition will represent an investment of about sixty thousand dollars and will necessitate the employment of some thirty additional men and women.

The European war has increased the demand for the concern's output to some extent but the regular growth of its business is the chief reason for increasing its facilities.

Columbus, Ga.—The Eagle & Phenix Mills are now making full time. The mills have been operating since early last fall on half time, the operatives working Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and being laid off for the remainder of the week.

It was stated at the officers of the Eagle and Phenix mills that orders for their products had been received in such quantities as to guarantee full time for the operatives for some time to come.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eagle and Phenix mills was held at the company's offices. One of the most important matters to come up was the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the entire board of officers for 1914 was re-elected as follows:

G. Gunby Jordan, president; W. G. Bradley, vice president; J. D. Massey, treasurer and Theo. Foley, secretary.

The officers reviewed the work of the past year for the stockholders, noting the improvements that had been made in the mill property and reciting the volume of business done. The meeting was thoroughly harmonious and the stockholders were well pleased with the results.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Texas Farmers' Union, in session here, adopted a resolution recommending that the many State buildings about the State penitentiaries, educational and eleemosynary institutions, now idle and being permitted to decay, be used to house cotton mill machinery and that the State place such machinery and operate the mills with convict labor.

It was urged that this would not only give remunerative employment to many of the convicts that now prove a heavy financial burden on the State, but at the same time would help to relieve the congested condition of the cotton market by taking much of the surplus off the market.

Another resolution adopted pledged the union to work for a reduced cotton crop.

Columbus, Ga.—Improvements are to be made on the Perkins-Massey Hosiery Mills in the form of the installation of a large boiler and steam plant to furnish power for the two mills.

When the Massey mills were first built, it was by a separate corporation, and it has its own power plant, along with the one which furnishes power for the Perkins Mill.

The improvement will do away with two different plants and install just one to do its work, and Mr. Massey stated that it was in the nature of an economical expenditure.

It is rumored that other improvements are to be made to the two mills, but nothing was given out concerning this. At one time it was stated that the two mills were to be connected and made into one big mill and that some extra machinery was to be installed.

When the report first got circulated Mr. Massey stated that the idea of some day connecting the two mills was held by the company but that nothing was at that time contemplated.

Macon, Ga.—Announcement was made that the Bibb Manufacturing company will spend about \$600,000 within the next few months in improvements on their mills in each Macon. Actual work will begin at once and employment will be open to scores of men.

Contracts for remodeling the old building and erecting a new structure were awarded to the Gallivan Building Company of Greenville, S. C. The old building, formerly the Central depot and one of the first buildings used by the Bibb Mills, will be overhauled and made a modern establishment. It is 500 feet in length. A new brick building 80 feet wide and 132 feet in length will be erected at the East Macon plant for further extension of the business.

New machinery will be installed and Bill Mills No. 1 will be made an extensive and modern plan.

Work began last week on a \$10,000 addition to the Bibb Mills at Co-

Thursday, February 11, 1915.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Columbus and it is reported they will spend about \$75,000 at the Columbus mills in putting in equipment for operating them by electricity.

The Bibb Manufacturing company recently received an order from some of the European countries involved in war for nearly 1,000,000 pairs of hose, which they are now manufacturing. This and other large orders recently booked are keeping their plants in Macon working full time and has necessitated extensions to their plants and equipment.

New Orleans, La.—It is stated that the business of the Maginnis Cotton Mills has increased to such proportions during the last few weeks that the management has decided to operate day and night. Advertisements have appeared in all the daily papers for experienced cotton mill hands. The full crew for one shift numbers approximately 1,000 persons.

The mills resumed the latter part of last summer after having been closed down for nearly five years. Their entire output consist principally of heavy goods, bagging, etc. The importation of burlap has been reduced to such an extent by the European war that there is a heavy demand throughout this section for cotton bagging for various purposes.

Louis Kohlman, head of the Maginnis Mills, and also proprietor of the Kohlman Cotton Mills, a smaller establishment, said that he has been running the Kohlman Mills day and night for some time. Asked how long they contemplated running double shift, he replied that the orders on hand were sufficient to insure work for several months on the increased scale.

Columbia, S. C.—One of the company's largest plants known as that of the Columbia Mills company, being located in Columbia, some interest is felt in the re-organization of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck company of Baltimore. The new corporation is styled the Mount Vernon-Woodberry mills and is capitalized at \$13,600,000 of which \$8,000,000 is 7 per cent accumulative preferred and \$5,600,000 is common stock.

Directors of the new company are: George Cator, Waldo Newcomer, Frank A. Faust, Charles A. Webb, John M. Nelson, Gustav Ober and John G. Brogdon. The president is George Cator, John J. Nalligan is secretary-treasurer.

The Manufacturers Record (Baltimore) says in its issue of February 4:

"All the company's mills at Baltimore and Laurel, Md., Columbia, S. C.; Tallahassee, Ala., etc., are operating at about 90 per cent of capacity, and the demand for products is increasing to such an extent that it is expected full capacity will soon



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J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

be reached. From November 29, 1914, to January 2, 1915, the gross sales amounted to nearly \$350,000."

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Garnett Andrews, vice president and treasurer of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, was one of the first southern hosiery manufacturers to thoroughly investigate opportunities for capturing trade in South America lost to Germany on account of the European war. Now the Richmond Hosiery Mills have developed a very valuable trade in the southern continent, and is operating day and night to fill the orders that come on every foreign mail, according to local report.

"We have the largest payroll ever maintained in the history of the mills," says Mr. Andrews. "We are operating the knitting and milling departments both day and night, and other departments at full hours now."

While the hosiery trade, according to Mr. Andrews has again assumed highly profitable proportions the dyestuff problem has not been settled. Good dyes are approximately 300 per cent more costly than before the war impaired German's dye exports to America.

Other Chattanooga hosiery manufacturers are investigating opportunities for an expansion of their trade in South America. The Dayton Hosiery Mill is reported as having already gained a strong trade there, and the Davis Hosiery Mill's interest in that direction is increasing.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—All mills subsidiary to the American Textile Woolen Company are profiting from the restoration of almost normal conditions in the woolen goods market, according to operators and stockholders in the corporation, who held their annual business meeting in January at Chattanooga, Tenn. Few of these allied mills were operating full time in November and December, but are now maintaining normal payrolls and full working hours.

Substantial advances are anticipated for men's wear goods next season. Good orders are reported to be coming steadily and the receipt of war orders by northern mills is indirectly aiding southern mills from the incidental strengthening effect in the tone of the general market.

The allied industries of the Americas are extensively given over to the manufacture of jeans. Cotton fibre is an important factor in the cost of raw material for jeans, and the allied mills bought large supplies while the cotton market was at its lowest stage.

Fred A. Carter was re-elected president and general manager of the American Textile Woolen Co., James May was re-elected vice president, and C. L. Clark, secretary and treasurer. All are of Sweetwater, Tenn. Textile Woolen Company are Tennessee.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Trading in the primary cotton goods market was quiet last week, but prices have held very firmly. Orders from the Southern jobbers are better than in the past two months, though many of the Denims, 9-ounce 12 1-2 16 Southern houses are buying goods made by the mills in their vicinity. The call for spring merchandise is coming in from many parts of the country and in many cases prompt shipment is asked for. It is now evident that prices on many lines are as low as they will go for some time to come. Further changes in prices will be upward, and where prices are not actually marked higher, discounts are being shortened.

Trade in brown and bleached goods is active and these goods are moving regularly with prices which allow the jobber a satisfactory price. The better grades of bleached goods are selling better now than at any other time in a long period. Leading lines of Eastern ginghams have sold better than was anticipated, and the finer qualities of gingham have been in much better demand. Fancy goods for summer are in fair demand from converters and some of the jobbers. Several new lines of printed lawns, organdies and fancy cloths have been brought out in the last two weeks.

The demand for staple gray goods during the past week was fairly good, with prices steady. Buyers bid on contracts for long future delivery and showed a tendency to meet prices asked by manufacturers. Fine goods have shown some improvement and some good orders were placed during the week.

Trading in the Fall River cloth market was quiet last week, but prices remained the same. Quotations remained unchanged from the previous week and the general tone of the market was good. The total sales were estimated at 150,000 pieces.

Wide and medium width goods made up most of the sales. The 36-inch and 44-inch goods were sold in fair volume. Sateens and twills showed some inquiry, but the trading did not amount to much. Narrow goods were not in demand.

Prices held firm on all styles here. Standard goods held very firm, and manufacturers apparently were not in any sense disturbed by the week of a fairly quiet market. They feel that the undertone remains strong and that all signs point to a better and healthier market although this week the market did not broaden. Little effort was made to obtain concessions and manufacturers were quick to make it plain that no reductions would be gained.

Prices on cotton goods in New York were quoted as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in., std 2 1-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	.... 2 3-4 —
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	.... 4 1-2 4 5-8
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	.... 4 1-8 —
4-yard, 80x80s	.... 5 7-8 6
Brown drills, std.	.... 6 1-4 7
Sheetings, So., std.	.... 6 1-4 6 1-2

3-yard, 48x48s	.... 5 1-2	5 3-4
4-yard, 56x60s	.... 4 5-8	4 3-4
4-yard, 48x48s	.... 4 1-4	—
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s	.... 3 7-8	—
5-yard, 44x44s	.... 1-2	—
Denims, 9-ounce	.... 12 1-2	16
Selkirk, 8-ounce, duck	.... 10 1-2	—
Aliver, Extra, 3-oz	.... 10 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz, 40-in.	.... 40-in.	—
duck	.... 12 3-4	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	.... 11 1-2	—
Standard prints	.... 4 3-4	—
Standard ginghams	.... 6 1-4	—
Fine dress ginghams	.... 7 1-2	4
Kid finished cambries	.... 3 3-4	4

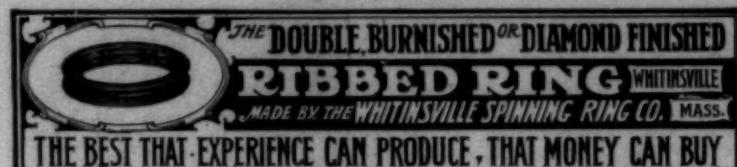
Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

	In thousands bales.
In sight for week	479
In sight same 7 days last year	329
In sight for the month	395
In sight same date last year	205
In sight for season	10,520
In sight same date last year	12,342
In sight same date year before	11,629
Port receipts for season	6,848
Port receipts same date last yr	8,645
Overland same date last year	807
Southern mill takings for season	1,960
Southern same date last year	2,183
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1	1,073
Interior last year	707
Foreign exports for week	483
Foreign same 7 days last year	203
Foreign for season	4,120
Foreign same date last year	6,514
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	86
Northern same 7 days last yr	78
Northern for season	1,606
Northern to same date last yr	1,963
Statement of world's visible supply:	
Total visible this week	7,039
Total visible last week	6,972
Total visible same date last yr	6,256
Of this the total American this week	5,659
Of this the total American last year	4,547
Of this the total American year before	1,380
All other kinds this week	1,382
All other kinds last week	1,709
All other kinds year before	3,112
Visible in the U. S. this week	1,895
Visible this date last year	3,928
Visible in other countries this week	4,361

Khaki, Cutch Brown and Field Grey.

This is a new shade card issued by the Cassella Color Company and shows a very good range of 41 colorings on cotton cloth illustrating the use of Immedial dyes for the production of the current shades now very popular for sportsmen's garments and camping equipment, as well as for military wear. Converters and dyers of cotton cloth, duck, etc., who may be interested in this special line of shades should have a copy of this card, which, no doubt, may be procured from any of the offices of the Cassella Color Company.



WE MAKE THE BEST



Spinning and Twisting TRAVELERS Of Every Description

AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.
Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative
MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr.
Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

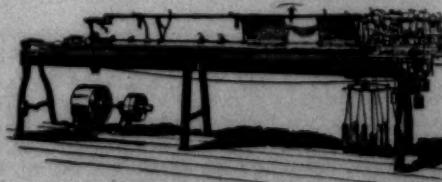
J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY
COLE BROTHERS
PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

Prize Winning Articles.

(Continued from Page 10.)

carefully inspected each time they come from the loom and all the lint cleaned from them and see that there are no broken harness eyes. The reeds should have careful inspection and if there are any rough places or open reeds see that they are straightened and cleaned. Don't allow any reed to go back to loom that has any defect, for reed can be mended in a very few minutes time and it will save a lot of time for weaver, as well as production. See that no warp goes to loom that is not properly drawn, as it is easier fixed on drawing frame rack than on the loom and you are losing production while straightening it out on loom. Remember every pound that you sweep up of size off of floor and from under the looms is gone to the waste house and you should go back to size kettle and see if you have mixed your sizing right and cooked it right.

There are so many of those things that need our attention that I am afraid that we often forget the importance of them. I have tried to not mention things that we call big things, such as tangled spools, bursted spools, worn creel stick, run-over spools, accumulated gouts on yarn, long knots, hard size, wet warps, double threads, long cut marks, warp with long and short run-outs which we all learn not to do in our infancy in the mill.

W. A. R.

Tied for Second Prize.C. H. LOCKMAN,
Pelham, Ga.

When we start to write an article on "Warp Preparation" we begin to realize what little we know and what an immense subject it is to handle.

When warp is doffed off frame it should be carried to spooler as early as possible for the least you can handle yarn is best for you.

There are three very important things to be watched in spooling, as follows, stretching the yarn, knots and kinks. The first is very detrimental to good weaving and I find that most all spooler men are careless about this. Your bobbin holders should be set in such manner as to allow only enough strain on yarn to keep out kinks. The hand knoter has eliminated long knots, kinks are made if they are not properly handled. How many times have you seen your weavers walk the distance of 24 or 36 looms only to pull the slack out of a thread caused by a kink.

There is a way to use the knotter to prevent those kinks, but the spooler man seems to be negligent along this line. The spooler hand should be trained how to use them properly.

It is very important that the spooler traverse should be set so as to make a spool that is rounding in the middle and fills even at each end. So many cone or bell shaped spools keeps the warper tender changing spools so often that it causes long knots to get in our warp. All spools should have practically the same amount of yarn on them. All tangled yarn should be looked after by a hand especially trained for that purpose. All yarn tied off should be tied with a knot that will not slip and still be a small one.

The warping is also very important and should be watched very closely. The spools from spooler to warper should be handled very carefully, and reach the warpers as nice as possible. The warp can

easily be ruined after reaching the warpers.

It is only for the past few years that men have been giving warping and spooling the consideration they deserve and it seems as if some have not yet waked up.

The first thing to look after is to see that your creel hands do not leave a lot of run-over or tangled end spools when creeling from small to full spools. The creel should be set so as to have the same tension on all spools. The creel O. K., the threads should go through the drop wires in regular order, one to front and one to back and so continue. Keep your wires separated so as not to allow front and back threads rubbing together as this will wear the life out of your yarn.

Another very important thing on the warper is regulating the front and back racks or combs so as to make an even or smooth beam. They can and should be made perfectly smooth. Weighing should also be given due consideration. You can get too much weight on beam or you can put too little on. Not enough weight causes your cylinder to turn faster than beam, thereby chafing and often cutting the yarn. Too much weight packs yarn on beam so hard that it can not absorb any humidity, causing it to break at slasher very bad.

Another important point on warping is bad selvages, uneven or slack selvages.

Say, Mr. Weaver, how many times have you thought hard things about the spinner about this very one thing?

This is caused by several things, such as bent journals, warped heads, loose heads on section beams, ill fitting combs and careless operators.

Eliminate all these faults and we go to our slasher with an almost perfect warp, but we are now to where our work and worry amounts to naught unless we are mighty particular. In the first place we should have the best man possible in charge of slashers.

Our section beams should be creeled in order, seeing that each beam works perfectly free in bearings and see that your beams are equally divided in stands thus allowing yarn from back beams to go through front beams without friction against heads.

Put on only enough weight to keep your yarn from kinking when when machine stops. All sizing compounds have their merits and demerits. What will do at one place might not do at another. Find what is best for your conditions and stick to it. Whatever kind you use should be thoroughly cooked before using; some say 45 minutes, some say 1 hour but I say boil it thoroughly until done, and then keep it boiling, it matters not how long it takes, cook it.

Run your immersion rollers down low but not on bottom of box and do not boil size so hard in box that it will keep settling stirred up. Keep your box thoroughly cleaned.

Friction should be run so as to take out as little stretch as possible. Keep your lease perfectly straight, do not burn yarn on cylinders, neither run it wet. Yarn should not be packed on loom beam. It should be left so as to have some cushion and elasticity about it.

You will notice there is a thread running all the way through this article. It is this: When your yarn reaches the weave room let it reach it with all the strength, stretch and life in it you can possibly have, and you can have this same kind of yarn by looking after each detail

closely from spinning frame to loom.

Let this be your motto in preparing your yarn, "Strength, stretch and life."

Elasticity.**Dixie Cotton Mills**

LaGrange, Ga., Feb. 5, 1915.

David Clark, Editor,
Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I am enclosing here-with your card giving in my opinion the best articles on the subject of Warp Preparation in your contest. I found it quite difficult to determine which of these articles was best, as quite a number of them were very creditable articles. When you are looking around for a subject again to have a contest, allow me to suggest the subject of Waste; why it is made, and how it can be eliminated. This is a subject that I think would be discussed to a great deal of advantage among our mill men, and I should like to see some good articles on this subject.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,
A. Culberson, Jr.

Brookside Mills

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1915.

Mr. David Clark, President,
Clark Publishing Company,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I am mailing to you post card showing what I consider first and second prize winners on the warp preparation articles which have been appearing in the Textile Bulletin. I also give four others for honorable mention. I am frank to state that I do not think there is one of the articles that I have read, and I have read them all, that is not worthy of honorable mention, and I look forward to the time when I can be in possession of a pamphlet containing all of these articles on Warp Preparation. I frankly believe that every essential point in warp preparation has been brought out in these articles; of course some of the articles contain many points in common.

With kind personal regards, I am,
Yours very truly,
L. H. Brown, Supt.

First Aid Treatment of Injured Persons.

(Continued from Page 4.)

tobacco, etc., from mouth. Apply cold to head, warmish to hands and feet. If breathing stops treat patient as directed under "Electric Shock." Give no liquids by mouth until patient is fully conscious. Then give teaspoonful of Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia in hot or cold water.

Shock, Following Injury.—In case shock is due to severe bleeding control it first as directed under "Severe Bleeding" and summon a doctor.

Lay patient flat on back and keep him warm with blankets, hot-water bottles, etc., and provide plenty of fresh air. Let patient inhale fumes of Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia. If fully conscious give patient hot drink or teaspoonful of Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia in hot or cold water.

Unconscious from Asphyxiation by Gas, Smoke or Water.—Treat pa-

tient as directed under "Electric Shock."

Electric Shock.—Immediately free patient from electric circuit using every care to protect one's self against electric shock. Then if patient is unconscious, even if he appears dead, lay him on his belly with arms extended forward, turn his face to one side, remove false teeth, tobacco, etc., from his mouth and draw his tongue forward.

Kneel, straddling patient's thighs, facing his head, and resting your hands on his lowest ribs. Swing forward and gradually bring weight of your body upon your hands and thus upon patient's back, then immediately remove pressure by swinging backward. Repeat this movement about twelve times per minute without interruption for hours if necessary, until natural breathing has been started and maintained.

Meanwhile send for a doctor, have patient's tight clothing loosened, keep him warm and provide plenty of fresh air. Do not give patient liquids by mouth until he is fully conscious.

Huge Khaki Production.

The woolen and worsted mills in Huddersfield and the Coine Valley have turned out during the past three months over 3,000 miles of double-width woolen cloth (khaki) for the use of the soldiers. When existing contracts are completed more than 2,000,000 yards of blue-gray cloth for the French army will also have been made in the Huddersfield district. The Russian Government is reported to have been inviting tenders for 3,000,000 yards of army cloth, but the mills in this district are so fully employed at the present time, and undoubtedly will be for months to come, that these advances have met with little success thus far.

It is probably correct to say that the bulk of the mills equipped for woolen manufacturing are principally engaged on government contracts, yet not unimportant quantities of goods not suitable for army needs and which are not covered by the embargo, are being turned out. These are principally pattern and fancy-woven goods and those light in weight and high in price. Government inspectors frequently visit the mills working on the khaki contracts to see that that class of work is not being neglected for other goods that would bring a better profit. There has been some thought that the government might commandeer the mills, in order that contracts could be more quickly filled under strict control and inspection, but this course has not as yet been taken.

Not Exactly Drunk.

A witness being asked whether the defendant in the case was drunk, replied: Well, I can't say that I have seen him drunk, exactly, but I once saw him sitting in the middle of the floor making grabs in the air, and saying he'd be hanged if he didn't catch the bed the next time it ran around him."—Ex.

Personal Items

D. S. Reynolds has resigned as night superintendent of the Melville Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

J. M. Bruner, secretary of the Oconee Mills, Westminister, S. C., was elected a director at the recent annual meeting.

T. L. Sanders, superintendent of the Alpine Mills, Morganton, N. C., was in Winston, N. C., on business last week.

J. M. Jackson of Boston, Mass., treasurer of the Equinox Mills, has been visiting that plant at Anderson, S. C.

G. L. Little, overseer of carding at the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., has been in bed two weeks with an injured leg, but is improving rapidly.

H. H. Fraley, Jr., has resigned his position at the Arlington Mill, Gastonia, N. C., to become second hand in spinning at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

Hand and Arm Hurt.

Will Lancaster, of Lindale, Ga., while in the act of cleaning some machinery in No. 1 carding department of the mills, allowed his hand to get caught in a fast-moving belt that lacerated the flesh on the hand and also injured his arm.

Child Dies of Burns.

The seven-year-old child of Mrs. Nisha Blackburn of the Ella Mill, Shelby, N. C., died Saturday night as a result of burns sustained about five weeks ago. The child is one of a set of twins and while their mother was away from home they were clothed in long dresses and playing "grown up lady." The child got her dress too near the fire and it caught. Flames enveloped its body and during the period since then there has been little chance of saving its life.

Addressed Textile Students.

W. B. Cooper, cotton exporter of Wilmington, N. C., who is also a State Senator, gave a talk at a meeting of the Tompkins Textile Society at the A. & M. College, Raleigh, on the subject of cotton exporting. The lecture proved interesting and instructive. The Tompkins Textile Society is composed of all students who take textile courses.

At the next meeting, A. M. Dixon, superintendent of the Trenton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., will speak to the students.

Mill People—Other People.

We hear a great deal of talk these days about the mill people as if they were at all different from other people—that is to say the rest of us. We should like to know if they are not bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. Did they not come from the same all of us came from? Were they not bred and born in the country where most of us were

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

bred and born? Have they not the same needs and the same impulses that we all have? Did not many of them follow the plow just as we have done? We don't know how other people feel after they have moved to town, and rubbed a little of the country off, but we are proud of our country rearing, and of the fact that we followed the plow. It is an honorable and a very high calling.

But why this distinction? We know why and how it came about.

It is the work of the demagogues who care nothing for the good of the people as a whole. These demagogues have not enough merit to win in a political contest, and so they divide the people, and get them to feel that they are the friends of a certain class who are wronged by another class. The facts are they care not one iota for any particular class, save as they may use it for their own advantages and preference. A long time they worked their scheme by dividing the town

and the country people. The wool hat crowd as they called the folks that they wanted to tear themselves to pieces for them. How they would belabor the town folk! To hear them talk every fellow who lived in town was a rascal trying to rob every man who worked a farm and lived in the country. Every body who had a grain of sense knew that they were lying; for these people are friends and kinsmen, but it worked all the same.

We do not know how other people feel, but we are sick and tired of hearing all this talk about mill people, as if they were different from the rest of us because they are engaged in the manufacturing business and we in some other kind of work. It should be stopped, and we should all get together and break it up or break the necks of the politicians. They should not be allowed to engender division and ill feeling between neighbors, friends and brothers.—Greenwood (S. C.) Journal.

SPINNING RINGS Best Quality Guaranteed

Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co., Torrington, Connecticut

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.



BRUSHES--All Kinds

Repaired and Refilled

D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.,
Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y
SOUTHERN SPINDLE AND FLYER COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



If your rolls are worn smooth you will not get uniform twist. If the squares are loose, you will have a back lash, which will weaken your yarn. If the necks are worn, you cannot get regular spacing between your rolls. If these troubles occur, send your rolls to us and we will remedy the ills at a small cost.

You Can Reduce Weaving Costs

Send us a worn shuttle with completely filled bobbin and state kind of goods woven and name of loom. These will explain your needs and help us to design an efficiency shuttle for your requirements. This shuttle has the approval of loom builders and weaving experts. It should help you to weave better fabric at a lessened expense.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

Woonsocket, R. I.

Bradford Soluble Grease



UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of cotton fabrics. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON McRAE

Southern Sales Agent

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

You Will Like the
**UNIFORM
QUALITY
AND SIZE**

Of "GARLAND"
**RAWHIDE
PICKERS**

Our rawhide loom pickers are uniform in quality because they are made from the best obtainable hides which are selected especially for us, and they are uniform in size because every important process through which the pickers go is in the hands of men thoroughly experienced in the work upon which they are engaged.

GARLAND
MFG. CO.


TRADE MARK
Saco, Maine

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Looms For Sale.

Have for sale 70 Crompton & Knowles heavy type looms for sale. 35' 1-2 inches between sword. Now single box but have extended shaft for box motion. Are in first-class condition and can be bought at low price. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

Fixer Wanted.

Want first-class fixer for 3 slubbers and 5 fly frames, 8 drawing frames, and 20 cards. No grinding. Job for night work. Pay 15 cents per hour for good man. Must be familiar with electric stop-motion drawing. Hoboes and drunkards need not apply. Apply to Overseer of Carding, 1832 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

For Sale.

One Lowell 7ft. x 5 ft. cylinder slasher; 12-24 inch beams; 1-45 inch exhaust fan; 1-18 inch cowl ventilator; 1 overhead track; 1 cypress hood; 1 warper; 1-40 spindle spooler; 15 H. P. motor and appurtenances. Practically new. Sacrifice prices for quick sale. Address C. T. A., care Textile Bulletin.

Wanted — position in cotton mill office as time-keeper, book-keeper, shipping clerk, or general office man. Use typewriter. Am 24 years old and have had several years experience. Address, "Office Man," care The Bulletin.

For Sale.

1 Curtis & Marble Folder. Will sell for \$125.00. Made for 32 inch goods and under. In good shape. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

For Sale.

5 Iron drawing-in frames. 45 inches wide. In good condition. Will sell for \$7.00 each. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

Superintendent Wanted.

Want superintendent for weaving mill equipped with 400 Draper looms on plain weave. Write, giving experience and references. No references will be used until after personal interview with applicant. Address No. 2000, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Editor's Note. — This advertiser, who is connected with several mills, has specified that his name be not given to anyone. Applications will be forwarded promptly.

Machinery For Sale.

The following machinery most of which is in good condition, is for sale at bargain prices:

70 Crompton & Knowles looms.
1 Cohoes slasher.
1 Vacuum dyeing machine.
1 Sargent dryer.
1 Overhead track with block.
1 34-inch C. & M. brusher and shearer.
1 32-inch C. & M. cloth folder.
1 36-inch C. & M. sewing machine.
1 B. & B. baling press.
Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

WANT position as cloth room overseer of medium or large size mill. Have 14 years experience on wide variety of fabrics and also understand napping. Age 35. Married. Now employed. Address No. 961.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 32. Strictly sober and reliable. Have 8 years experience as overseer and can furnish the very best of references. Address No. 962.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 18 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 29. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 963.

WANT position as overseer of finishing, shipping clerk or cotton weigher. Married. Sober. Experienced. Good reasons for desiring to change. Address No. 964.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods. Sober. Reliable. Fine references. Address No. 965.

WANT position as overseer of finishing on plain or fancy ginghams. 10 years experience on fancy finishing and general cloth room work. Now employed. Fine references. Address No. 966.

WANT position as machinist by an all round shop man of eight years experience. Age 28. Married. References from former employers. Address No. 967.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in a small mill, or overseer spinning in a large mill. Have had long experience in both and can give the best of references. Address No. 968.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am now employed in large mill and am giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Good experience and references. Address No. 969.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience especially on colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references as to ability and character. Address No. 970.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can furnish all former employees as references. Address No. 971.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room and shipping. 8 years experience as overseer and shipping clerk. At present employed. Age 33. Married. Strictly sober. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 972.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and have always made good because I get results. Good references. Address No. 973.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have the best reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 974.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 975.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years in those positions and always gave satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 976.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 977.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Can furnish first-class references from present and former employers. Address No. 978.

WANT position as superintendent by a practical man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all the details connected

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with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to my executive ability and character. Address No. 979.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both Draper and Stafford looms and am now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 980.

WANT position as roller coverer. Have long experience and turn out first class work. Would like to correspond with mill needing competent man. Address No. 981.

WANT position as carder, spinner or superintendent, but have had more experience as carder. Am 33 years old, married, sober and reliable. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 982.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning. Experienced for many years. Am employed at present, but want to change. Satisfactory references. Address No. 983.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 17 years experience on plain and check work. Have good training on cost, quality and quantity. Have reputation as a good manager of help. Address No. 984.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but want to change for good reasons. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 985.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience and can give satisfactory references. Now employed, but have good reasons for wanting to change. Address No. 986.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 987.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed in large mill but for good reasons would prefer to change. Have long experience and can furnish entirely satisfactory references. Address No. 988.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 990.

(Continued on next Page.)

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references from former employers. Strictly sober. Address No. 991.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Special experience on combers and fine yarns, but also have experience on coarse goods. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 992.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrical engineer. Age 30. Married. Now employed in this capacity and can furnish best of references. Address No. 993.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 994.

WANT position as superintendent or position as traveling salesman. Am now employed as superintendent but have also had traveling experience and can furnish satisfactory references for either position. Address No. 995.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 996.

WANT position as overseer of dying and bleaching. Have handled skeins, warps, raw stock, beams and cops, natural and mercerized yarn. Used to indigo, direct and sulphur colors. Age 29. Married. Good references. Address No. 997.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 30. Married. Have eight years experience as cloth room overseer in good mills. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 998.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Thoroughly practical man at present employed as overseer of weaving. Married and strictly temperate, 38 years old. Have had 12 years experience as overseer of weaving. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good mill. Address No. 999.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing, better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1000.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4's to 180's. Also experienced on automobile tires and similar fabrics. Address No. 1001.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 1002.

WANT position of overseer of spinning or twisting or both. Now

employed in first-class mill. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. Address No. 1003.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and designing in large mill. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 1004.

WANT position of bookkeeper, stenographer or timekeeper or responsible place in mill office where there is a chance of promotion. Age 24. Sober. Can furnish good reference. Three years experience in mill office work. Address No. 1005.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have had large experience as superintendent and can furnish satisfactory references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1006.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Ga. or S. C. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1007.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 1008.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Age 36. Have 10 years experience and am not afraid of work. Have family of mill help. Good references. Address No. 1009.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and am giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1010.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1011.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1012.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in large room. Age 32. Have 15 years experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1013.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed in charge of winding and spooling. Can change for better job. 20 years in mill. 10 years as overseer. Also have diploma in cotton carding and spinning and will deliver the goods. Age 37. Married. Temperate. Address 1014.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Many years experience and always made good. Can furnish best of references from all former employers. Address No. 1015.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Have had

long experience in both positions and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1016.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent in small or medium size yarn mill. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1017.

WANT position as superintendent. Am young man of good education and also education and also long practical experience. Am now employed but want larger mill. Address No. 1018.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Long service and good training. Can build up run down plant to point of efficiency. Hustle and economical manager. Have never used liquor or cigarettes. Age 35. Married. Let me figure with you if your results are not what you desire. Address No. 1020.

WANT position as manager or superintendent and also in cost finding department of large mill corporation. Best of references. Address No. 1021.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Can furnish first class references, as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1022.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 10 years as superintendent, 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1023.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill, either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1025.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1024.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium size mill or second hand in a large room. 12 years experience in card room. 5 years as second hand and grinder. Good references. Address No. 1026.

WANT position as overseer. Now employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 1027.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33 and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1028.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how to watch my costs and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 1029.

WANT position as carder in large mill. Ran last job to entire satis-

Thursday, February 11, 1915.

faction of employers and can give them as references. Have had long experience. Address No. 1030.

WANT position as either carder or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish last employer as reference. Sober and reliable. Address No. 1031.

WANT position overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on two to six harness work both heavy and light, on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 1032.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1033.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced on all grades of yarns, including Sea Island and peeler cotton. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Fine experiences. Address No. 1034.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 15 years experience handling export and domestics of various constructions. Good references as to integrity and ability. Address No. 1035.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on cheviots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Good references. Address No. 1036.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but wish large job in healthy section. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1037.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1039.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on either white or colored work. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer more modern mill. Would not be interested at less than \$1,500 per year. Address No. 1040.

WANT position as superintendent of carding, 11 years experience including lenos, corduroys, 4 velvet. Age 35, married, strictly sober. Can furnish references. Address No. 1041.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work and can give satisfactory references if desired. Address No. 1042.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as weaver in large mill. Have many years experience and am competent to run a mill. Best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 1043.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am a married man of good character, and sober habits. Have had 15 years experience as overseer. Am now running carding and spinning but want a card room. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1044.

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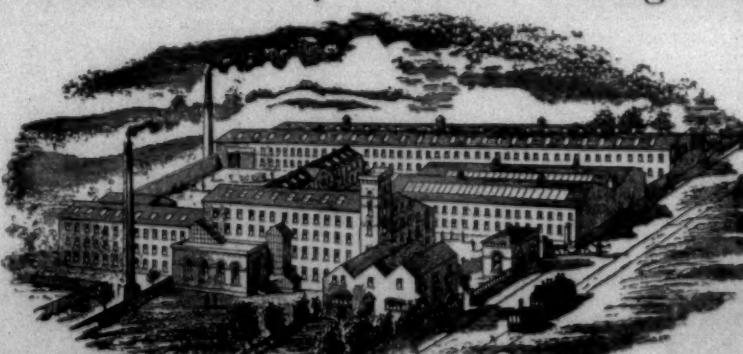
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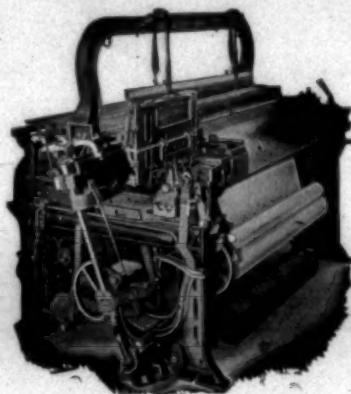
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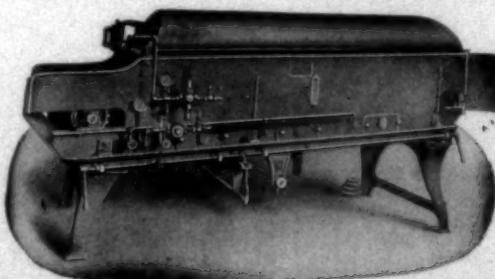
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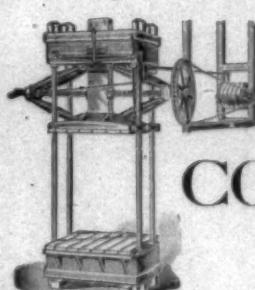
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